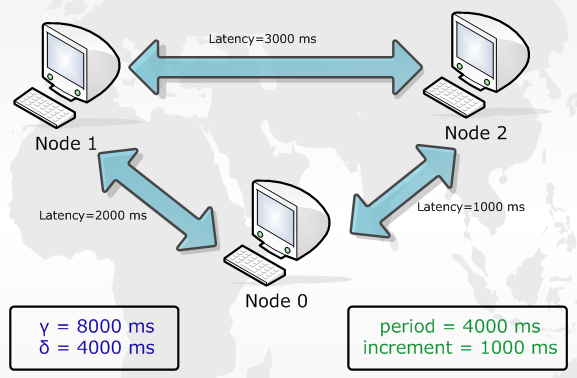
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| Software Engineering of Distributed Systems, KTH |
| Distributed Systems Advanced Homework 2 |
| Implementation of Perfect Failure Detector Component and Eventually Perfect Failure Detector Component |

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| Shanbo Li and Sike Huang  2/9/2008 |

# Exercise 1: Verify the completeness of the failure detectors

The topology is shown as following, three nodes are connected together, and each node has two links to the other two nodes respectively.



## 1.1 Experiment with Perfect Failure Detector Component

After system starts, every node works well. Each of them can receive heartbeat from others.

We manually crash *node 2* and the follows are the output of *node 1* and *node 0*:

**After Manually Crash Node 2**

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| Node 1: |
| Failure detected! Node 2 crash!  At 1202571867827  Duration since last heartbeat is 14859 ms  Gamma = 8000 ms  Delta = 4000 ms |

**After Manually Crash Node 2**

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| Node 0: |
| Failure detected! Node 2 crash!  At 1202571869686  Duration since last heartbeat is 18703 ms  Gamma = 8000 ms  Delta = 4000 ms |

From the log above, we can observe that each node is detecting others by receiving heartbeat. *Node 1* detects the duration since he received the *node 2*’s last heartbeat is 14859 ms, which is longer than γ + δ (12000 ms). So he detects that *node 2* crashed. And it is similar for *node 0*, he also detects that *node 2* crashed. The duration since node 0 gets *node 2*’s last heartbeat is 18703 ms which is also longer than 12000 ms.

Shortly after *node 2* crash, we manually crash *node 1*, and the follow log are from *node 0*’s output

**After Manually Crash Node 1**

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| Node 0: |
| Failure detected! Node 1 crash!  At 1202571893686  Duration since last heartbeat is 15859 ms  Gamma = 8000 ms  Delta = 4000 ms |

It shows that *node 1* failed to send out heartbeat every γ time, and *node 0* has not received heartbeat from *node 1* for 15859 ms. So it detects *node 1* crashed.

## 1.2 Experiment with Eventually Perfect Failure Detector Component

After system starts, every node works well. Each of them can receive heartbeat from others.

We manually crash *node 2* and the follows are the output of *node 1* and *node 0*:

**After Manually Crash Node 2**

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| Node 1: |
| Suspect "Node 2"!  At 1202575987905  Period = 5000 ms  Duration since last heartbeat is 8516 ms |

**After Manually Crash Node 2**

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| Node 0: |
| Suspect "Node 2"!  At 1202575985514  Period = 5000 ms  Duration since last heartbeat is 8125 ms |

From the log above, we can observe that each node is detecting others by receiving heartbeat. Node 1 suspect *node 2* because he has not received heartbeat from *node 2* for 8516 ms, which is longer than period which is 5000 ms. On node 0, it has not received heartbeat from *node 2* for 8125 ms which is also longer than period, so it will also suspect *node 2*.

Then we manually crash *node 1*, see what happens on *node 0*.

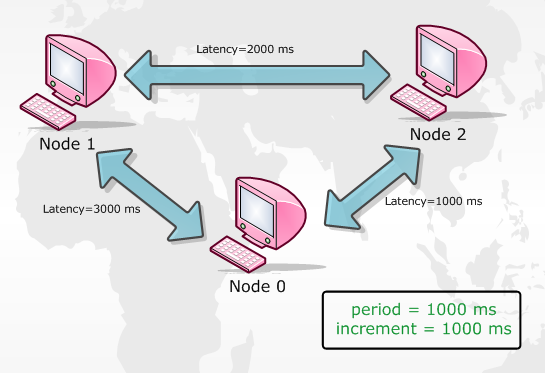
**After Manually Crash Node 2**

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| Node 0: |
| Suspect "Node 1"!  At 1202575995514  Period = 5000 ms  Duration since last heartbeat is 5609 ms |

*Node 0* suspect *node 1* for it has not received heartbeat from node 0 for 5609 ms. So *node 0* add *node 1* to its suspect list.

# Exercise 2. Observation of TimeDelay Adjustment in EPFD

The topology used in our observation is illustrated in below, there are three nodes connected to each other with significant delay on the links, the initial period, or so called time delay of the eventually perfect failure detector is set to be 1000ms, smaller than link delays, and it will increase 1000ms each time.



First let’s look at the events happened in each node.

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| Node 0 |
| Node 0: startup at 1202660295963  Suspect "Node 1"!, at 1202660297986  Period = 1000 ms  Suspect "Node 2"!, at 1202660297986  Period = 1000 ms  Restore "Node 1"!, at 1202660302002  Period = 2000 ms  Restore "Node 2"!, at 1202660302002  Period = 2000 ms  Suspect "Node 1"!, at 1202660308001  Period = 2000 ms  Restore "Node 1"!, at 1202660310001  Period = 3000 ms |

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| Node 1 |
| Node 1: startup at 1202660297873  Suspect "Node 0"!, at 1202660299879  Period = 1000 ms  Suspect "Node 2"!, at 1202660299880  Period = 1000 ms  Restore "Node 0"!, at 1202660300879  Period = 2000 ms  Restore "Node 2"!, at 1202660302881  Period = 3000 ms |

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| Node 2 |
| Node 2: startup at 1202660299090  Suspect "Node 0"!, at 1202660304099  Period = 1000 ms  Suspect "Node 1"!, at 1202660304100  Period = 1000 ms  Restore "Node 0"!, at 1202660305100  Period = 2000 ms  Restore "Node 1"!, at 1202660305100  Period = 2000 ms  Suspect "Node 1"!, at 1202660307101  Period = 2000 ms  Restore "Node 1"!, at 1202660309100  Period = 3000 ms |

The result is in expectation, we can observe that each node adjusts its time delay, and finally they all reach the consensus that period should be 3000ms in order to accommodate larger transmission delay (which is 3000ms).

If we regard the time node 0 starts as 0ms, then node 1 starts at 1910ms, and node 2 starts at 3127ms.

After node 0 starts, it waits 1000ms to broadcast heartbeat for the first time, assuming all nodes are alive without any suspicion:

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 1 at 1202660296985 [at 1022ms, will reach node 1 at 4022ms]

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 2 at 1202660296985 [at 1022ms, will reach node 2 at 2022ms]

At 2000ms, node 0 still haven’t received any heartbeat, since node 1 just starts up, and node 2 haven’t started yet, so node 0 puts node 1 and node 2 into suspicion, and broadcast again.

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 1 at 1202660297985 [at 2022ms, will reach node 1 at 5022ms]

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 2 at 1202660297985 [at 2022ms, will reach node 2 at 3022ms]

Suspect "Node 1"!, at 1202660297986 [at 2023ms]

Suspect "Node 2"!, at 1202660297986 [at 2023ms]

At 3000ms, node 0 broadcasts again:

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 1 at 1202660298999 [at 3036ms]

Node 0: send heartbeat to Node 2 at 1202660298999 [at 3036ms]

Meanwhile at 2000ms (1910ms, to be accurate), node 1 starts up, 1000ms later node 1 broadcasts heartbeat:

Node 1: send heartbeat to Node 0 at 1202660298879 [at 2916ms, will reach node 0 at 5916ms]

Node 1: send heartbeat to Node 2 at 1202660298879 [at 2916ms, will reach node 2 at 3916ms]

At 3916ms, node 1 broadcasts again, and suspect node 0 and node 2:

Node 1: send heartbeat to Node 0 at 1202660299879 [at 3916ms]

Node 1: send heartbeat to Node 2 at 1202660299879 [at 3816ms]

Suspect "Node 0"!, at 1202660299879 [at 3916ms]

Suspect "Node 2"!, at 1202660299880 [at 3917ms]

At the same time, while at 3127ms, node 2 starts up, it first receives a heartbeat from node 0:

Node 2: Get a Heartbeat from "Node 0" at 1202660300006 [at 4043ms], the message was send at 1202660298999 [at 3036ms]

And node 2 broadcasts at 4127ms:

Node 2: send heartbeat to Node 0 at 1202660300093 [at 4130ms]

Node 2: send heartbeat to Node 1 at 1202660300093 [at 4130ms]

Later on node 2 receives a heartbeat from node 2:

Node 2: Get a Heartbeat from "Node 1" at 1202660300892 [at 4929ms], the message was send at 1202660298879 [at 2916ms]

Come back to node 0, it receives a heartbeat from node 2, so it restores node 2 and change its period to 2000ms:

Node 0: Get a Heartbeat from "Node 2" at 1202660301126, the message was send at 1202660300093

Restore "Node 1"!, at 1202660302002

Period = 2000 ms

Followed by a heartbeat from node 1, so node 1 is restored as well